To reply, however, to each separately would take considerable time, and devolve upon me a great deal of uscless labor; while to select one in preference to others might be deemed invidious. I, therefore, take this method of answering all together, and at the same time saying briefly, not only to those who have thus manifested their wishes in this particular, but the other votors of the district generally, that, if it is the will and pleasure of the people that I shall serve them again in the national councils, I have no sufficient reason consistent with my sense of duty to the country and my obligations to them to justify me in refusing, particularly at this juncture. I feel profoundly sensible of the signal marks of confidence repeatedly shown towards me by the people of this district. The present may not be an improper occasion to make allusion to them and the past relations between us of representative and constituents.

confidence repeatedly shown towards me by the people of this district. The present may not be an improper occasion to make allusion to them and the past relations between us of representative and constituents.

During the whole time I have represented the district, the honor has been conferred without any party nomination—this is unusual in our day—and the honor, on that account, has been the more highly appreciated by me. It has caused me, if possible, to feel more sensibly the weight of the responsibility resting on me to watch over, look after, guard and protect equally the rights and interests of all. How far I succeeded in meeting their expectations in the discharge of the great trusts thus confidingly placed in my hands, they must judge for themselves. But it is quite a gratification to me to know that since I have been so chosen not a single vote or act of mine, as their representative, was ever subject of complaint at the time, as far as I am aware of, by a single man of any party in the district. All approved, at the time it was done, of everything I did as their representative. At least nothing was heard to the contrary—no censure was made, no disapprobation ever expressed. Party and nominal questions of the greatest magnitude and most exciting character were acted on during the time. At the first seasion of that term of service the Kansas bifl, which is still the topic of so much discussion, was brought forward. I gave it, as you all know, my warm and zealoussupport. Its success was hailed, not only in this district but by all parties throughout Georgia, as a great triumph—a triumph not of one section of the country over another—not of the South over the North, farther than her restoration to equality was concerned, but of the friends of the constitution everywhere over those who for thirty years had been endeavoring to wrest that instrument from its true spirit, to accomplish selfish and sectional purposes against southern institutions. And though I have seen up to this day no attack upon me, indivi

jesselly us hearty an approval at the time it passed as anybody else. If tricksters were the authors of it, they were the trickster backers.

The protest now that they then gave their approval with a reservation or exception as to the "alien suffrage" and "squatter-sovereignty" features, as they called it, will not do. This is but an after-thought, and wholly untenable at that. All the "alien suffrage" the bill ever had in it was in it when it met the approval of the Georgia legislature in February, 1854, and when they declared that hostility to the principles of the bill should be regarded as hostility to the South. And as for the "squatter-sovereignty" feature, that was nothing but a fancy of the brain from the beginning, which was conjured up some time afterwards, about the time it was discovered that the only defenders of the bill at the North, with few exceptions, were democrats. No such principle, however, was ever in the bill. This was conclusively shown during the canvass last year, and is now generally admitted. In fact, the main argument last year was not so much to show that any such principle was really in the bill as to prove that such was the northern construction of it. It was strenuously contended that Mr. Buchanan had put that construction upon it in his letter of acceptance. But by his inaugural even that ground of complaint (altogether imaginary and unsubstantial as it was) was removed. This is now also openly acknowledged—and a very important acknowledgment it is—for with it the last vestige of that pretext for opposition or objection vanishes. It is a matter to be noted and remembered that the Warrenton ant acknowledgment it is—for with it the last vestige of that pretext for opposition or objection vanishes. It is a matter to be noted and remembered that the Warrenton convention of the 6th instant, that nominated my honorable competitor, expressly state and proclaim:

"We confess, then, our surprise, when his (Mr. Buchanan's) inaugural address assources squarms sovenessry, and the edge of our opposition to his administration was blunted by the apparent boldness and honesty of his continuous."

tion was blunted by the apparent boldness and honesty of his sentiments."
This is an honest and timely confession. It is a complete answer to most of the arguments of their orators and newspapers of last year. Buchnan's "quatter-sovereignty" principles were then the staple of their speeches and editorials; they were the burden of their song, "the Illiad of their wees." It was this phantom that caused some in their maddened rage to say that the bill, with this construction, was worse for the South than the Wilmot proviso itself. Most blinding must have been that rage which could have caused anybody to see that anything could have been worse for the South than that positive, absolute, and perpetual prolibition against slavery in a Territory put on in 1820, and which the Kansas bill removed!
But such things we have witnessed, and perhaps stran-

ry put on in 1820, and which the Kansas bill removed!
But such things we have witnessed, and perhaps stranger ones are yet in store for us. It is not so much, however, with the past as with the present and the future we have to deal. The past, it is true, frequently throws light on the future, and, for this reason, it is not to be neglected or forgotten. I need not assure you that I was for the bill in the beginning, and am for it yet, and shall stand by it to the last, notwithstanding the new "fire in the rear" as well as the old one "in the front."

From late indications the next Congress will have be-From late indications the next Congress will have be-

From late indications the next Congress will have before it deeply interesting, if not unusually exciting questions—not less so than those before the last. In the
elections for the last Congress the REFRAL of the Kansas
bill was a prominent issue at the North. Upon the assembling of that body a large majority of the House were
claimed to be in favor of its repeal. But they did not
succeed in their object. If, however, it was an unwise
measure, got up by agitators and tricksters to serve selfish
and party ends, ought it not to have been repealed? On
this point the Warrenton convention, if such be the drift
and teadency of their policy, are again estopped—at least
their party is—for as late as the 28th of January of last their party is—for as late as the 28th of January of last year the following resolution was offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Meacham, of Vermont:

Representatives by Mr. Macham, of vermont:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of latitude 36° 30°, was an example of useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, both in and

to a portion of the American people."

This resolution is but a short statement of the substa This resolution is but a short statement of the substance of the commentary of the Warrenton convention, and, if they are right, their representative ought to have voted for it. But he did not, nor did a single member of the American party, or any party from the South, vote for it, except Mr. Etheridge, from Tennessee. Messrs. Foster and Trippe, from this State, voted against it; so did the two Marshalls from Kentucky, Mr. Zollicoffer from Tennessee—all the leaders of the party, and every member of it from the South with the exception stated. Were these all tricksters, aguitators, and demograps, or the backers of such at from the South with the exception stated. Were these all tricksters, againtors, and demagogues, or the backers of such paltry characters? This resolution passed the House, but the majority did not succeed in their attempts to carry a repeal of the measure by law. Their whole efforts then were directed to another election. In this they were signally defeated again, as well in their attempts to get control of the executive as of the next House. Thus graphed

mally defeated again, as well in their attempts to get control of the executive as of the next House. Thus opened and thus ended the last Congress, so far as the Kansas bill was concerned. It passed the ordeal of three stormy sessions intact and untouched, and came out of the presidential contest sustained and endorsed by the people of the United States, and by every southern State save one. It was after this memorable popular verdict in its favor last fall—after its principles seemed to be settled so far as the action of Congress was concerned—after everything pertaining even to a doubtful construction was put to rest by the inaugural of Mr. Buchanan, and after the main principles of the bill were fully affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, that I did indulge a strong desire and wish to retire. It was with this measure above all others I had become identified in my public career. With the prospect of its being firmly established in every department of government, the time seemed suitable as well as propitious for me to take that course which was so agreeable to my feelings.

But since the indications to which I have alluded have

furnished grounds to apprehend that these and kindred questions will come up before the next Congress, I deem it due to you to say that I feel no disposition to shrink from the responsibility of meeting them. Whatever may have been my wishes for repose, however congenial to my feelings and health quiet and rest might be. I have no inclination voluntarily to quit the field of action so long as the fight lasts on this measure. I shall, if the people so will it, stand by it to the end, let that be what it may. As to my course, if elected, I have no new pledge or promise to make. The form in which this question will present itself most probably in the next Congress will not be on a repeal of the measure; that idea is abandoned. It will be upon the point whether its principles shall be truly and faithfully carried into effect. It will be my object to the utmost extent of my power to see to

will not be on a repeal of the measure; that idea is abandoned. It will be upon the point whether its principles shall be truly and faithfully carried into effect. It will be my object to the utmost extent of my power to see to it that this is done, not only in Kansas, but in every other Territory of the United States, These principles were set forth in the Cincinnati platform of last year in the following words:

"Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States."

This resolution not only imbodied the principles upon which the Kansas bill was founded, (thereby fully endorsing them.) but it proclaims them as the permanent and settled future policy of the general government towards all the Territories, so far as the action of that party uttering them can make it. It rests upon the basis of removing the question of slavery in the Territories from the control of the general government and leaving it to be settled in the proper way and at the proper time by the people most deeply interested in it. It secures the right of perfect equality between the citizens of all the States in the Union in the enjoyment of the public domain as long as the territorial status continues. Since 1820 an effort has been made by the anti-slavery men of the North to use the powers of the general government against southern institutions.

The first point of attack was the Territories. Their policy was to hedge in, hem up, bind round, and by restrictions to prevent the South from any further growth and expansion. That this might ultimately weaken, cripple, and perhaps destroy the institution in the States, was the main object. On the part of the South, it was justly insisted that her right of expansion

government. In my judgment, the principles upon which this policy rests are worth the Union itself. Its objects were and are, not to make Kansas, or any other Territory, either a slave or a free State by the action of federal authority, but to let the people in each, when they come to form their State constitution, make it for themselves "in their own way," subject to no limitation or restriction except the constitution of the United States. It was to present the general government from having anything to do with or exercising any influence over the formation of the constitution of the new States, either for or against slavery. If carried out in good faith, it secures to the South unlimited right of expansion to the utmost extent of her capacity. More than this she has no reason to ask; and with this she has nothing to fear, now or hereafter, either from "British philanthropists" or "American abolitionists," or the "moral sentiment of Christendom." Secure in her own State institutions, without the power of molestation on the part of the federal authorities; with the full enjoyment of the right to grow as the country grows, to enlarge as that enlarges, and to carry her slave population wherever climate, soil, and productions invite them in our immense public domain, she has nothing to fear from any quarter. I am not one of those who indulge in forebodings of evils to the South in any contingency, either in the Union or out of it. She holds in her hands not only her destiny and that of the Union, but the deatiny of much greater interests than all these combined. One of her great staples alone now forms the basis of the commerce, enterprise, and wealth of the world. Not only the northern States, but most of the nations of Europe, are fast becoming dependent upon her. The idea that the question of African and weath of the world. Not only the northern states, but most of the nations of Europe, are fast becoming dependent upon her. The idea that the question of African slavery is one of vital interest only to those who own the slaves, and to the extent of the money invested in them, is one of those chimeras which might be expected to emanate from the brains of those who think it a divine mission to war against divine decrees.

anate from the brains of those who think it a divine mission to war against divine decrees.

The amount of capital invested in slaves is but a drop in the bucket compared with the much vaster amount put in motion and sustained by the products of their labor. There is not a flourishing village or hamlet at the North—to say nothing of their towns and cities—that does not owe its prosperity to southern cotton. England, with her millions of people and billions upon billions of pounds sterling, could not survive six months without it. This they begin to feel and lament. We emphatically hold the lever that wields the destiny of modern civilization in its widest scope and comprehension; and all we have to do is to realize the conscionsness of our power, and be resolved to maintain it.

In this connexion it may not be amiss or out of place to notice an article in one of our own journals of a recent date. The Columbus Enquirer, in its issue of the 12th May last, says:

May last, says:

"From the commencement of the government until the present period the South, comparatively, has been growing 'small by degrees and beautifully less' in wealth, population, in literature, and in all the elements which add power and greatness to a State. If any one should be incredulous of the fact, let him examine the different cen-

incredulous of the fact, let him examine the different census reports which have been made, and the truth will reveal itself in all its fearful proportions."

This ought to be a most mortifying reflection to every southern man, if, upon reference to the authorities cited, the facts were found to sustain the statement. But the censuses furnish no material for such a depreciation of our section. It is true the North has a larger population than the South, and this she had at the beginning. At than the South, and this she had at the beginning. At the first census, in 1790, the population of the present non-slaveholding States was (1,900,976) nearly two millions, while the white population of the South was only 1,271,488—not much over one. It is also true, when we look not only to this great disproportion between the numbers of the white population of the North and the South, but also to the still more comparatively small number of slaves at the South, the prospect for future settlement of new States to be admitted into the Union out of the nublic territory would seem to be greatly in fanumber of slaves at the South, the prospect for future settlement of new States to be admitted into the Union out
of the public territory would seem to be greatly in favor of the North. These very census reports, however,
render this prospect much less discouraging to us, for
with a white population of only a little over twelve hundred thousand in the South, against a like population of
near two millions in the North, and with a slave population of only about eight hundred thousand when the
government was formed, the South has certainly
lost nothing in comparison with the North in her
spirit, energy, and enterprise, in rolling the tide of civilization onward, by the settlement and colonization of
new States. Since, under her auspices, and under her
institutions, there have been settled, colonized, and admitted into the Union the following States: Kentucky,
Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, and (nine in all) all slave States; while
the free States which have been admitted, and which,
properly speaking, have been settled and colonized in the
same time, are only seven in number. They are Oblenia. Vermont and Maine can hardly properly be taken into nia. Vermont and Maine can hardly properly be taken into this account, for the former was part of the New Hampshire plantations, and was settled as that State; indeed, at the revolution she claimed a separate existence; while Maine was cut off Massachusetts. But if these two also be put in the count, it will make but nine—the same number of free States admitted as of slave States since the government was founded.

free States admitted as of slave States since the government was formed.

In point of wealth the South has nothing to fear by a comparison with the North. Upon all fair principles of estimation and comparison the advantages are on her side. And as far as our own State is concerned the census shows that no portion of the United States excels her in all the elements of power, greatness, and progress.

If, then, with such great disproportion in population against them in the beginning, and with such a small number of blacks, the South has held her own so well, and lost nothing even under a partial restriction against her from 1820 to 1854, what need she to fear now with the unlimited right of expansion and diffusion, according to her means, inclination, and character of her population? The maintenance of this principle is of vast and vital importance to her. And the great object with her men and statesmen should be to see that it is faithfully carried out in Kansas, let the result under its operation be what it may.

I have said that this will be an important question

His argument against the possibility of slavery ever going there was intended to influence the public mind against its introduction. He threw all the weight of his high official position against it. If what he says be true, it was no less unjust than unnecessary to say it. But a grosser violation of principle he committed in urging that the constitution of the new State should be made in a particular way to suit him, and in declaring that, if it was not, she would not and ought not to be admitted in the Union. Under the Kansas bill the people there have the right to make their own constitution 'in their own way.' 'acting' in the language of the resolution before quoted, 'through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of the actual resident.'

Now, the convention which has been elected to form

THE WASHINGTON UNION

a constitution there has been chosen under "the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of the actual resi-dents" as far as it could be ascertained by law. This no one can gainsay. If any refused to vote it was their own choice not to do it.

one can gainsay. If any refused to vote it was their own choice not to do it.

The convention thus elected have plenary power in conformity to law to form a constitution. It is their right to submit it for ratification or not as they may choose. The question of the propriety of submitting it or not is one for themselves to determine. This it is their peculiar province to decide. If Governor Walker had barely suggested, recommended, or advised its submission, I should not complain of that part of his address. But he goes on to say that if they do not do it the new State will not be, and ought not to be admitted. This is virtually saying that the people, "acting under the legally and fairly-expressed will of the majority," shall not form their constitution in "their own way," but in his way, or that which Congress shall see fit to dictate. This is opening up the whole question in a new shape. It goes further. It brings up the old Missouri question—that is, the right of power of Congress to impose conditions and restrictions upon the new States in the formation of their constitutions, when by the plain letter of the constitution of the Inited States Congress can only look into the constitution of the new State applying and see that it is republican in form. If it come from the legally constituted authorities, Congress has no right or power to inquire into or take jurisdiction over the question as to how it was made, no more in the case of Kanaas that in the case of Georgia or Rhode Island. And if Kanas should be rejected on that ground, then an inquiry might be instituted as to how all the other State constitutions have been made. The question is one that involves our whole federative system. The main it was made, no more in the case of Kanass than in the case of Georgia or Rhode Island. And if Kanass should be rejected on that ground, then an inquiry might be instituted as to how all the other State constitutions have been made. The question is one that involves our whole federative system. The main point, it seems to me, is always overlooked by those who see no error in Gov. Walker's address. Their minds are directed simply to the propriety of submitting the constitution for ratification. On that point I have nothing to say, because it properly and directly concerns nobody but the people of Kansas. It is the right of the convention, their chosen organ, to do it or not to do it, as they please. But, suppose they chose not to do it, who clothed Gov. Walker or anybody else with authority to say either that she would not or ought not to be admitted into the Union? Certainly, his written instructions, which we have seen, warrant him in holding no such language. This may or may not become an important question in the next Congress, according as the convention then may or may not determine to conform to Walker's views. If they do thus conform, the question will most probably be ended. But, if they do not, if they adopt a pro-slavery constitution without submitting it, and present themselves for admission under it just as several other States have done, then the question will come up with all its interest and magnitude. It will be one of much wider, broader, and deeper range than any one heretofore connected with Kansas matters. It strikes at the foundation of our government. It involves everything recognised as State rights and State sovereignty. It is of higher import than anything connected with the position of any man, party, or administration.

If the present administration takes sides with Gov. Walker on it, he and they will share the same fate. I cannot, however, permit myself to believe for a moment that they will, in that contingency, take such grounds. The doctrine is too outrageous and monstrous to allo

hurtful to the South than the Wilmot provise itself, but who now say that but for Walker Kansas would certainly have come in as a slave State—men who now find it convenient to express much feigned wrath at the wrongs that have been done us; who could not suppress their delight when they first heard of these wrongs! One of the leading organs of his party in Georgia, the Macon Journal and Messenger, headed an article announcing Gov. Walker's address with "Something to Rejoice at." Verily, out of the abundance of the heart the mouth sometimes speaketh. Sumner or Seward could not have been more exultant when that address first met their eyes. But to you, voters of the 8th district, I put the question, are these the men you should join to place their nominees in power for the purpose of rebuking the administration, or even Walker? Surely this would be a rebuking him

It may be true, as stated, that but for his course i It may be true, as stated, that but for his course in Kansas she would certainly have come into the Union as a slave State. But to whom are we indebted for that polley which was leading so certainly to that result? Not to those who are now so indignant, though lately so full of "something to rejoice at;" but to those true and gallant constitution-abiding men at the North whom it was the pleasure, not twelve months ago, of these latter-day "indignationists" to assail and denounce with a rancor not surpassed by anything uttered by Hale or Giddings. This is no time to follow any such leaders. If Walker, or others we trusted, have or shall prove untrue to us or others we trusted, have or shall prove untrue to us upon this great question, we should at least be true to ourselves. If a rebuke is to be given, it ought to be or others we trusted, have or shall prove untrue to us upon this great question, we should at least be true to ourselves. If a rebuke is to be given, it ought to be given by those who feel the wrongs committed, and who have the fit and proper spirit to give it. This, above all other times, is the one when every dictate of patriotism requires all the real and true friends of the Kansas bill, North and South, to stand together and see that it is faithfully executed, and deal with all those who oppose as they deserve to be dealt by. The whole South, in the next Congress, will approach nearer to unanimity, in its party character, than ever before—she will present almost a united front—so nearly so as to warrant the division of the House for all practical purposes into but two parties, the democratic and the black-republican. The American party North is interly defunct; they have not a member two in Kentucky, two in Tennessee, and one in Missouri—five in all. Should Georgia send her entire delegation of that party, they could do nothing, however willing they might be, without the co-operation of the national democracy. From the North fifty-one democrates have been elected pledged to the principles of the Kansas bill as set forth in the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention I have quoted. The paramount object, therefore, in securing the rebuke of Walker as well as the maintenance of our principles in any and every contingency should be to select

quoted. The paramount object, therefore, in securing the rebuke of Walker as well as the maintenance of our principles in any and every contingency should be to select for Congress men true to the principles themselves, and who will cordially unite with and co-operate with all those, North and South, who have the same great end in view. This is no time for those devoted to these principles to abandon their organization, either State or national. It is a time when they should stand in firmer and more solid column. It is the time when all true men who look to principles as an object higher than party, should strike for the country, and strike in that way in which their power can be most efficiently felt.

These views, my fellow-citizens of the eighth district, I submit to you. They are given with that frankness with which I have always spoken to you. If there is anything in them which falls harshly upon the ear of any one, he will please pardon it. It is not my intention to be offensive to any one. They are my own sentiments upon some of the public topics of the day, which you were entitled to know upon the announcement of my name as a candidate for your suffrages. Consider them, and weigh them as the importance of the subjects demands. If you see fit to elect me, the utmost of my ability, as in times past, shall be devoted to your service. I shall assume the trust without any personal objects or aims to accomplish. I have no ambition but to serve my country, and to see it advancing throughout its whole length and breadth in all that will add to its peace, development, happiness,

prosperity, and greatness. So far as I am personally concerned, I can say with truth I would not give a day of rest at my cherished home for a whole life spent at Washington. If you think that my competitor, the nominae of the Warrenton convention, will serve you better, abler, more efficiently or more fill serve you nominee of the Warrenton convention, will serve you better, abler, more efficiently or more faithfully, you have but to say so; and if he shall succeed in doing it, I assure you no one will be more gratified at it than myself.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. CHAWFORDVILLE, Ga., August 14, 1857

RECORDS OF A SEASON AT THE FAUQUIER WHITE

Slowly o'er the simmering landscape Fell the evening's duck and coolness, and the long and level embeams. Shot their spears into the forest—lireaking through its shields of shadow. Rushed into each secret ambush, Searched each thicket, dingle, hollow.

And the evening wan descending set the clouds on fire with redness, Burned the broad sky, like a prairie."

One of the charms of the country consists in the everchanging beauty of the scenery, occasioned by the state of the atmosphere, the lights and shadows of the float-ing clouds, and the varied hues of the heavens as the sunlight advances or recedes in its daily course.

Glorious as is the sun at dawn, chasing before his pre

ence the darkness of the night, comparatively few behold his appearing, but all view the hour of his setting with sentiments of admiration suited to the grandeur of the scene. In mountainous regions this period of the day is

riew is one to awaken enthusiasm in the dullest soul.

The park I have already described; and it is easy that then pours in a flood over all the earth; while the avenue of trees, adown which the eye wanders, is closed in the vista by a peak of the Blue Ridge, so exactly filling in the space that it seems as if the mountain were set in a verdant frame. Against its side the rising mists are staid, first kindling from the reflection of the surrounding splendor, and then darkening, as the sun de clines, to the purest violet tints, while the sky undergoes every gradation of color, from the gorgeous hue of the flamingo to the dusky gray of twilight, leaving upon the mind the impression of a pleasure so pure and elevated that it tones the feelings to harmony with itself, and sends forth the breathing of kindest sympathies to all around. The moral influences of the beauties of nature upon the heart can hardly be too highly appreciated or

To-day all are rejoicing in the delightful change of weather from the close heats of the past week. For two or three days we have had thunder-storms of short du-ration and frequent showers, which have at length rendered the air fresh and invigorating, as was easily to be seen, after breakfast, in the clastic step of the guests wending their way to the bowling-alley, the favorite resort of the morning.

The company now here is very pleasant and unusually

social. Recently a good many young ladies have arrived, and a gentleman, who considers himself a connoisseur in female charms, declares he has never seen so great a proportion of beautiful girls at the springs; and, indeed, in the evening, enjoying the edvantages of tasteful dress and gas-light, added to their personal attractions, they do ap-pear very enchanting, so that the bachelors assert they But if Rumor speaks truly, Venus holds her court some-where in these sylvan shades, and Cupid is very busy tofore been considered invulnerable. Hymen is also re-ported not to be far off. Of course, no one would have he temerity to vouch for the words of Dame Rumor; so that we can only say this place has been so famous in years past for the tying of "true lovyers' knots" that we are disposed to give credit to whatever we hear, particularly when we see so many bouquets, filled with opening rose-buds, in the hands of the belles, and have our slumbers o frequently broken by sweet music and songs of love

preathed upon the midnight air.

As the number of visitors increases, the ball-room is not so exclusively the place of evening resort, but in the side-rooms are cosy whist parties, and in the drawingroom a circle is frequently drawn together to listen to the "voice of song," as there are some sweet vocalist and Atlas:

"The testimonial gotten up by the merchants of New York, and which it was intended to have presented to the late William L. Marcy, has just been completed. It consists of a magnificent dinner and tes set of silver, and includes every article that goes to furnish a table. Even the dish covers are of silver, and the salver is one of the largest and costliest ever made in this country. The whole set will cost \$7,000. This testimonial was gotten up under the auspices of Royal Phelps, James G. King, and John Stevens, on behalf of the New York merchants. It will be presented to the family of Mr. Marcy.

"The gold medal, for which an appropriation of \$1,000 was made by the State, to be awarded to Dr. Kane, is also completed, and is considered a beautiful work of art.

"In this case, as in that of Gov. Marcy, the intended recipient of the honor has gone to meet a higher reward at mightier hands.

"The medal will be sent to the father of the Doctor, Judge Kane, of Philadelphia." among us. A Scottish gentleman, recently arrived, draws together all within the sound of his voice when he sings the touching ballads or the soul-stirring Pibroch of his native land. In speaking of music, I must not omit to mention the delightful band we hear daily in the ball. room. About an hour before dinner all may be observed wending their way from the cabins to the hotel to listen to choice selections from the best operas, played with precision, taste, and feeling. This treat, to many, forms no small part of the pleasure of the day. I hear the strains of music now, borne upon the air; and you, dear readers, will, I am sure, forgive me if I lay down my

LA CHRISTIE

From the Georgia Federal Union THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

It must be a source of great gratification to every dem man-to see how much success our noble old cause has me with in the late elections. Notwithstanding the imprudence of a few of our own people, and the trickery and misrepre sentation of the opposition on the Kansas question and Governor Walker's course; notwithstanding these imediments have been thrown in the pathway of our grea party, victory has again perched upon our standard : and o the long and honorable list of democratic States we now, with great joy, add one, "Old Karticky," the the last spots of the American Union where the Genius of pure Whiggery rested before its final and eternal flight rom earth. That gallant old whig State has taken posi tion beside her venerable mother, Virginia. She stands to-day a proud example of the devotion of her patriotic sons to principle and the constitution as it is. All honor to Preston, Clay, and others of that glorious galaxy of whig statesmen who gave their right arms' best blows and their earts' noblest impulses and energies to the cause of the constitution, the Union, and equal rights ! They have eserved the thanks of the national democracy all over the Union, and will receive the reward due to patriotism

"The period is not distant when New York will be connected in a direct line with the Gulf of Mexico. The distance to the nearest point at Apalachicola, in Apalachicola bay, is about 750 miles, less than 800, and should be travelled in a day and a few hours more, at the moderate speed of thirty miles per hour.

"This also is the nearest and most direct route to the Gulf of Tehnantepec, as will be readily seen by applying a straight line to the map. With such a road and fast succurers, what is to prevent this latter point from being reached in three days from New York, and Cuba in two days? and valor. Where is the "national American party" now? With but a half-dozen representatives on the floor of the next Congress, what a melancholy picture will they present t through Augusta and Macon, as far as to Albany, Georgia, leaving less than one hundred miles to complete th the eye of the observer! And this is the end of SAM Let politicians who aspire to be leaders in the councils of the nation behold this melancholy picture, and read in it a valuable lesson for the future. Let the young men, especially, take warning of the last end of that sprightly in-dividual called Sum, and beware of the consequences of unprincipled or bad-principled parties.

"With a direct route by railroad with double track, and such improvements in this mode of transport as may be looked for in process of time, what is to prevent the transfer and deposition of freight, as well as passengers, all the way through the populous States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, making, as it were, a grand Mississippi, on which to bear and distribute the great products of these States and other parts of the world." To those unfortunate friends of "Sam" who have adhered to their party until the present we would say, if you prefer a safe shelter from the storm, come in out of rain, and get into good company; but if you had rather take the peltings of the pitiless storm than share our safe retreat, then stay out, and enjoy the fun to your

The most extensive brick-making establishment on this continent is located in North Cambridge, Mass. When in full operation it manufactures, on an average, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand brick per day, or about twenty-four millions during the season. The wood used in burning this immense quantity is the Nova Scotia, and amounts to over three thousand cords. The clay is taken from a pit, which is about forty feet deep. It is raised in a car on an inclined plane by steam power, when it is taken on a milroad track to the several pits, where it is made into bricks. The clay is all worked by steam power, which requires a second steam engine, and shafting which reaches about a quarter of a mile.

There are in France 1,037 printing offices and 1,092 journals. The number of compositors employed in all France is about 9,500. Of these, Paris employs 2,600.

WASHINGTON CITY

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

power, or the fidelity of his administration to those

neasures which look to the support of all the constitutional rights of the South, as well as of all parts

of the country. He offers the arguments of a states-

And, whilst speaking to his friends of the demo-

cratic party, he administers to the know-nothings,

is unequalled. Much as he disapproves the course

not be proper policy to rebuke him, or the adminis-

tration, by assisting to put their nominees into office

The address, though long, will well repay perusal;

and, considering the high position which he occupies

his opinions upon the Kansas question should be

fully known. In publishing and commending to the attention of our readers the address of Mr. Stephens,

it is hardly necessary to add that we differ from him

upon the question of the removal of Gov. Walker.

Our opinions on that point have been so frequently

and so freely expressed as to need no repetition here.

We will only add that they have undergone no

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

In view of the erroneous report that the contest

between General Houston and Major Hubbard was

very close, we deem it but just to publish the follow-

ing table of majorities in the several counties of the

district. It is made up from the official returns. It will be seen that General Houston has a handsome

1,186

N AIR-LINE ROUTE FROM NEW YORK GULF OF MEXICO.

A correspondent at New York furnishes us with

communication in which he urges the necessity of

completing-for many of the links are already made-

an air-line railroad from New York to the Gulf of

Mexico, there to connect with a line of steamers to

Tehuantepec. The point on the Gulf designated by

him is Apalachicola, which he thinks can be reached from New York over the proposed road in about

twenty-six hours. If the road should be continued

to New Orleans, it would place that city within two

days' travel of Washington. Our correspondent

"The period is not distant when New York will be

lays?

"Already railroads are in existence in this direction

connexion.

"With proper expedition to the conveyances now in operation to Apalachicola, there is nothing to prevent the travel to that place in three days.

"With a direct route by railroad with double track,

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE PRESS.

The following communication has been received

by the members of the "Associated Press" from Pe-

tor Cooper, esq., president of the Atlantic Telegraph

"GENTLEMEN: In view of the national importance

THE MARCY AND KANE TESTIMONIALS.

We copy the following from the Albany Argus

Franklin----- 19

Marion ----- 69

majority:

Houston's majorities

Limestone ----- 234

Lauderdale -----

and Atlas :

writes:

Company !

man; his judgment is that of a patriot.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1867.

we find in a late number of the Courrier des Elat. Unis the following statistics relative to the produc 43 Mr. ISBARI E. JANES, No. 182 South Tenth Agriff. Issues. E. Janes. No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by W.H. H. Weid, Jons Courses, Janes Ersenson, J. Haeritt, R. S. Janes, Tion D. Nice, R. W. Mourisses, E. W. Wirst, W. L. Watershaf, Atri. H. Casson, D. K. Mosters, Bar. F. Ferrir, T. Assonar, and P. Davis.

Agriff. Henny M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by James O. Exves such H. M. Lewis, jr.

Agriff. C. W. James, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general soliciting agent for the Westert States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thom. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chilles, General Morris, and Richard Leare. Receipts of either will be good. tion of wines from 1762 to 1857, furnished to that Journal by an amateur vine-grower of the district of Beaujolais.

In 1762, intense heat, very little rain, the crop excellent, and quality of wines superior. In certain localities of France, wines which, when first brought into market, sold for 30 livres (about 18 cents each per measure, were worth 150 livres the following year. In 1763-'64-'65-'66 the quality was very or We have read with very great interest the able dinary; in 1767 and 1768 very good, but not equa and eloquent address of this gentleman to the voters | to that of 1762; in 1769 very bad; 1770 fair; 1771 of the eighth congressional district in Georgia; and good; 1772-73-74, bad; in 1775 excellent; 177 our interest was the deeper, because an effort had and 1777, tolerable; 1778 good, and 1779 detestable been made to induce the opinion that Mr. Stephens in 1780 and '81, fair ; 1782 good ; 1783 and '84, fair would take a position of opposition to the present 1785 was a year so abundant that in Beaujolais wind administration, in consequence of the course pursued by Governor Walker in Kansas. We are glad to peror rather a wine of an excellent quality. After this ceive that such is not the fact. He takes no such a new phase of mediocrity, until we come down ground. He disapproves, it is true, the course of 1795, which was a year remarkable for its quality. Gov. Walker, and condemns it in decided and unmis-No change worthy of note until we reach 1802. At takable language. But as yet he sees nothing in that the grapes were destroyed by hail on the 17th, 18th to cause him to doubt the loyalty of Mr. Buchanan to

THE PRODUCTION OF WINES DURING THE PAST

CENTURY.

We condense from an interesting article which

and 19th of May. Prices were enormously high, he the principles upon which he was brought into disastrous to the monopolists. Soon the warm er set in; the heat became as intense as in 1762 and crop of grapes, which yielded wines called conscripts of a very fair quality. 1803 was a year of great abundance, but indifferent quality; 1804 was an ex traordinary year both as to quality and quantity During this year the new casks were worth 24 to 2 whose zeal has been so suddenly awakened, and francs each ; and in those districts where the prowhose indignation has been so much inflamed, one duction was not greater than usual the wines wer of those dignified and cutting rebukes for which he not worth more than the cost of the casks. The re sult was, that the vinters who had purchased the of Governor Walker, yet he declares that it would casks on credit, and could not sell their wines, of fered to return them to the coopers full of wine to be released from their obligations, but were refused as the latter also had engagements to meet. The year 1803 gave the highest hopes of an excelbefore the country, it is due to Mr. Stephens that

lent yield, but in the early part of October, a week before the vintage commenced, it snowed and hailed The crop was made, but the wine decomposed in the cask, and in the winter that which was not spoiled turned to a yellowish white. In 1806 and 1807 th quality was superior, and kept for a long time; 1808. great abundance; 1809, 1810, poor years; 1811, the year of the comet. The wines of this year have been greatly extolled, but they did not come up to those of 1762. At first they sold at prices sufficiently low because we had no markets; but in 1813 they attain ed to fabulous prices, and the short crops of succeed ing years only tended to augment their price. The first remarkable year after 1811 was 1822. There was no winter. The vine budded in March, blos somed in May, and in August new wine was drank The wine was very good, but tender; it possesse no endurance. From 1822 to 1842 there was a good series of years, the most notable of which were 1832 1833, and 1842. 1843 was of no account; the fel lowing years alternated ; but from 1849 to 1856 in clusive, the crops were failures from causes already

The Courrier's correspondent thinks that every quar ter of a century, failures and compensation being prop erly set off against each other, the sums of good and bad crops would be about equally balanced. There i no question but we have paid since 1849 the full is terest of the good years which elapsed between 1822 and 1842. We must only hope that we are now en tering upon a better epoch...

AUSTRALIAN GOLD

We have before us several interesting and voluminous documents, presented to the British Parlisment during the past year, and ordered to be published, relative to the agriculture, mechanical industry, general resources, navigation, commerce, revenue, taxation, ship-building, &c., of Great Britain from which we have prepared several interestin statements, which we shall from time to time sprea before the readers of the Union. The states we present this evening exhibits the quantity of gold exported from the several ports in Australia in each year from the commencement of the gold discoveries to the end of the year 1855; the exports chiefly

dear.	men ror	CHL	CAR TALEBOOK			CAMPA	100	State	Sept.
1851	South W.	des fr	gold expo om the 29th 144,120 or.	May to	a the	0 31st	- 04		b2 341 6
1852	Do	Den In	962,873	16		19	- 11		8,000,8
1853	Do.	0.500x	545,052	19		11	SEL V		8,005,E
1854	Do		237.910	13		23	144		3,866,0
1855		1500	04,384	14		3	. "		1,040,2
+5	Total val	ue fro	m New Sou	th Wat	e# .		di.	11.7	34,100,7
From	Victoria.	1851	145,187	ounce	. 3	dwts.	12 8		\$2,198,8
200	44	1852	1,988,526	100	10	44	13 gr		30,678,6
	**	1853	2,497,723	. 14	15	86	16 gr	122	43,322,6
	**	1854	2,144,690	111	9	44	19 gt	CHIEF TO SERVICE STREET	11,277,7
	*	1855	2,575,745			**	17 g		56,519,9
	Total val	ue						1	74,202,8
Annu	al average	duri	y last four	YORE					43,678,2
	HE 31121 1 CON-1754		A SERVICE STREET	12 cm 34 km/s	1000				W 1

return of all the gold coined at the mint in Great Britain each year from January 1, 1846, to Decembe 31. 1855 :

Gold coined in Great Britain in-

1848	12,259,95
1849	10,889,77
1850	7,454,18
1851	22,002,03
1852	43,711,35
1853	59,761,95
1854	20,760,91
1856	45,043,31
Total from 1846 to 1855	269,350,29
Annual average	26,935,02
THE SECOND DISTRICT OF TENNE	SSEE.

The harvest prospects throughout Great Britain

The following is the official vote in the second dis

trict of Tennessee for congressman :

and the continent are represented as most encouraging. The Liverpool Mail says: aging. The Liverpool Mail says:

"From all parts of the United Kingdom—from all parts of Europe—nay, from all parts of the world—we hear that the cereal crops were never more abundant or more promising. Even the faint rumor which reached us a little while ago from Ireland of serious disease in the potato crop seems to have died away; and everything leads us to hope, from the bounty of an all-merciful Providence, a plentiful ingathering of the fruits of the earth." "Gentlemen: In view of the national importance of the great work now in progress, and about to be consummated by the laying of the transatlantic cable, and the deep interest taken by the public in the success of the enterprise, I have the pleasure, as president of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and also as president of the American Telegraph Company, of tendering to you the free use of our times on the arrival of the steamers at Newfoundland for any communications you may desire to transmit having reference to the laying or landing of the cable, and the incidents connected therewith."

The Iowa democratic convention is to be held at lowa City August 26th for consultation and organization, and to nominate a governor and lieutenar